(LIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2601.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1796.

Meſſieurs Green are requeſted to inſert in their paper the piece ſigned A REPUBLICAN CITIZEN, from the RIGHTS of MAN.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND.

WHETHER the addreſs of Americanus to the citizens of the United States on the political character of *Mr.* ADAMS, drawn from his defence of the conſtitutions of government of the United States of America, is of Boſton, agreeably to its date, of Teneſſee, as of *Virginia*, according to report, is of no great conſequence to aſcertain. But, thinking it juſt now material for the public to know, whether the maxims therein quoted, are fairly, or erroneouſly ſtated, I recurred to the book, and find I was not miſtaken in my ſuſpicion, on reading the addreſs, that Americanus had tripped. Whether from deſign, or ignorance, thoſe concerned will determine. Unfortunately for his party, he has been rather incautious in referring to *particular* pages of the book, in making his quotations. He charges Mr. ADAMS with ſaying in the 8th page of his firſt volume, that "a limited monarchy may be juſtly denominated a republic." On a careful peruſal, I find neither the *words*, or the ſentiment there; but, in the 12th page of the preface, ſpeaking of the conduct of the Americans in forming their governments, are the following words: "Unembarraſſed by attachments to noble families, hereditary lines and ſucceſſions, or any conſiderations of royal blood, even the pious myſtery of holy oil had no more influence than that other of holy water, the people were univerſally too enlightened to be impoſed upon by artifice; and their leaders, or more properly their followers, were men of too much honour to attempt it."

Several of the other quotations of Americanus are incorrectly taken, and all of them miſapplied. Mr. ADAMS is charged with ſaying in page 110, that "wealth, birth, and family pride are reſpected by all people." Page 159, that "A commonwealth can no more conſiſt of a people without *gentry*, than of a gentry without people." Page 360, that "Diſtinctions of poor and rich are as neceſſary as labour and good government; poor deſtined to labour, the rich, by advantages of education, independence and leiſure, to ſuperior ſtations."—Page 373, that "Men of property and family are fitteſt for public ſervice." Page 375, that "*Rich, well born, well educated*, muſt be preferred to office, otherwiſe the people themſelves will deſpiſe them."

Theſe quotations were given no doubt to ſhew, that Mr. ADAMS was for eſtabliſhing an ariſtocratical government *alone*, or, in aid of a monarchy; but, wherever expreſſions of this kind are introduced, they plainly appear to be for a very different purpoſe. They are to point out the neceſſity of forming ſuch neceſſary checks, to prevent undue influence in any claſs of men, as are *happily* placed in our federal government *formed ſince the book was written*. The following extracts copied from the *ſame* volume, will remove all doubts, with the impartial reader, on the ſubject. Mr. ADAMS wiſhing to avoid the danger of placing the whole legiſlative authority in a ſingle houſe, agreeably to the opinion of Mr. Turgot and other writers of his caſt, judiciouſly diſplays the defects in the forms of a number of governments, *modern* as well as ancient, called republican. After giving the outlines of the form of the government of Biſcay, (much celebrated as a democratic republic) and the manner of chuſing the members of the legiſlative and the executive officers, *all of which muſt be of noble families*, he ſays, page 10. "Thus we ſee the people themſelves have eſtabliſhed by law, a contracted ariſtocracy under the appearance of a liberal democracy. Americans beware!"

Turning to the government of Glaris, one of the Swiſs Cantons, he obſerves, page 29, "As the uſe of government is the greateſt happineſs of the greateſt number, (ſaving at the ſame time the ſtipulated rights of all) governments like theſe, where a large ſhare of power is preſerved by the people, deſerved to be admired and imitated. It is in ſuch governments that human nature appears in its dignity, honeſt, brave, and generous." After mentioning their valour in defeating an Auſtrian army of 15,000 with 400 men, he adds, "Such will ever be the character of a people, who preſerve ſo large a ſhare to themſelves in their legiſlature, while they temper their conſtitution, at the ſame time, with an executive power in a chief magiſtrate, and an ariſtocratical power in a wiſe ſenate."

Stating the power of the Tribunes under the government of Venice, Mr. ADAMS ſays, page 38, "their tyrannical adminiſtration, and their eternal diſcords, rendered a revolution neceſſary, and, after long alterations and many projects, the people having no adequate idea of the only natural balance of power among the three orders, determined, that one magiſtrate ſhould be choſen, as the centre of all authority. The eternal reſource of every ignorant people, harraſſed with democratical diſtractions, or ariſtocratical encroachments."—Attending to the dreadful powers of the inquiſition in the ſame government, he obſerves, page 67, "ſuch are the happy effects of the ſpirit of families when they are not bridled by an executive authority in the hands of a firſt magiſtrate on one hand, or by an aſſembly of the people in perſon, or by an adequate repreſentation, on the other."

Americanus labouring under an ardent anxiety to convict Mr. ADAMS of an attachment to a monarchial government, gives you a number of other quotations from his book, viz. that he ſays, page 206, "*Kingly* government beſt, Tyranny worſt: no city is more wretched than that under tyranny, nor any more happy than that under *regal* power." In page 294, that "If the power of negotiation and of treaty be in one man, there can be no intrigue." Page 321, that "had Epaminondas lived to diſplay his talents as a legiſlator, the world might have been bleſſed with an *Engliſh* conſtitution two or three thouſand years ſooner than it was." Page 324, that "limitted *monarchy* the beſt government; ſuperior to republicaniſm." Page 379, that "miniſters of the executive only ought to be reſponſible."

By turning to the pages from whence theſe quotations are taken, the reader's indignation will riſe, on ſeeing how partially they are copied, and how ſophiſtically they are applied. In exploring the cauſes of the downfal of the ancient republics, Mr. ADAMS neceſſarily introduces the opinions of the philoſophers, who flouriſhed at thoſe periods, and *their* ſentiments are improperly given, in ſeveral inſtances, as his own. It appears they were brought forward to ſhew the fatal conſequences of truſting the legiſlative powers of the government wholly in any ſingle body of men, whether ariſtocratic or democratic, or in the hands of any one man. "Kingly government beſt, tyranny worſt," are the ſentiments of Plato, in treating of the tyranny that prevailed among the ſeveral ruling parties. Attention to the following extracts from the book already mentioned, will ſhew that this idea is not imaginary, and will diſcover the ſentiments of Mr. ADAMS more fully on the ſubject of inquiry.

Reviewing the beauties and defects of the Britiſh conſtitution, and explaining how far the Americans have imitated it, he ſays, page 71, "they (the Americans) have not made their chief magiſtrates hereditary, nor their ſenators: here they differ from the Engliſh conſtitution, and with great propriety." "The agrarian in America is divided into the hands of the common people in every ſtate, in ſuch a manner, that nineteen-twentieths of the property would be in the hands of the commons, let them appoint whom they could for chief magiſtrate and ſenators; the ſovereignty then, in fact, as well as morality, muſt reſide in the whole body of the people; and an hereditary king, and nobility, who ſhould not govern according to the public opinion, would infallibly be tumbled inſtantly from their places: it is not only moſt prudent then, but abſolutely neceſſary, to avoid continual violence, to give the people a legal, conſtitutional, and peaceable mode of changing thoſe rulers, whenever they diſcover improper principles or diſpoſitions in them." Does this ſhew a diſpoſition to introduce monarchy or ariſtocracy?

In page 87, examining the form of the Poliſh government, and pointing out its defects, he adds, "A free republic is the beſt of governments, and the greateſt bleſſing mortals can aſpire to."—"But there have been oligarchies carried to ſuch extremes of tyranny, that the deſpotiſm of Turkey, as far as the happineſs of nations is concerned, would perhaps be preferable. An empire of laws is a characteriſtic of a free republic only, and ſhould never be applied to republics in general."

Page 91, "Among every people, and in every ſpecies of republics, we have eventually found *a firſt magiſtrate, a head, a chief*, under various denominations indeed, and with different degrees of authority, with the title of Stadtholder, Burgomaſter, Avoyer, Doge, Conſalloniers, Preſident, Syndick, Mayor, Alcalde, Capitaneo, Governor, or King; in every nation we have met with a diſtinguiſhed officer; if there is no example in any free government, any more than in thoſe which are not free, of a ſociety without a principle perſonage, we may fairly conclude, that the body politic cannot ſubſiſt without one, any more than the animal body without a head, (obviating the objection of Mr. Turgot) and, therefore, the Americans are not juſtly liable to cenſure for inſtituting *governors*."

Page 93, "In America there are different orders of *officers*, but none of *men*; out of office, all men are of the ſame ſpecies, and of one blood; why then are they accuſed of eſtabliſhing different orders of men?"

Lamenting the ſlavery of the people under all the governments, he thus expreſſes himſelf; page 95, "after all, let us compare every conſtitution we have ſeen, with thoſe of the United States of America, and we ſhall have no reaſon to bluſh for our country; on the contrary, we ſhall feel the ſtrongeſt motives to fall upon our knees, in gratitude to heaven, for having been graciouſly pleaſed to give us birth and education in that country, and for having deſtined us to live under her laws! We ſhall have reaſon to exult if we make our compariſon with England, and the Engliſh conſtitution. Our people are unſoubtedly ſovereign; all the landed and other property, is in the hands of the citizens—not only their repreſentatives, but their ſenators and governors, are annually choſen; there are no hereditary titles, honours, offices, or diſtinctions. The legiſlative, executive, and judicial powers, are carefully ſeparated from each other. The powers of the one, the few, and the many, are nicely balanced in their legiſlatures. Trials by jury are preſerved in all their glory, and there is no ſtanding army. The *habeas corpus* is in full force. The preſs is the moſt free in the world, and, where all theſe circumſtances take place, it is unneceſſary to add, that the laws alone can govern."

Page 118. In his argument againſt a legiſlative body, conſiſting of a ſingle aſſembly, he demonſtrates, that the object (perfect equality) in view of thoſe writers whom he oppoſes, would be defeated. "Let us (ſays he) then reflect how the ſingle aſſembly, in which our great ſtateſmen wiſhes all authority to be concentred, will be compoſed. There being no ſenate, nor council, all the rich, the honourable, and meritorious will ſtand candidates for ſeats in the houſe of repreſentatives, and nineteen in twenty of them obtain elections. The houſe will be found to have all the inequality in it that prevailed among the people at large. Such an aſſembly will be naturally divided into three parts."—In drawing the characteriſtics of the ſeveral parties, he diſplays the influence of each of them in the houſe, and it is on this occaſion he mentions the reſpect and influence which men of "birth, wealth, virtue, and *family pride*" would acquire in ſuch an aſſembly. The truth of this will more fully appear by the following paſſages copied from the ſame volume.

Deſcribing the dangers which would reſult from having but one houſe, Mr. ADAMS ſays, page 121, "In what did ſuch a confidence in one aſſembly end, in Venice, Geneva, Biſcay, Poland; but in ariſtocracy and an oligarchy? There is no ſpecial providence for Americans, and their natures are the ſame with others." Again, page 131, "The nation that commits its affairs to a ſingle aſſembly will aſſuredly find that its paſſions and paſſions augment as faſt as thoſe of a king; and therefore ſuch a conſtitution muſt be eſſentially defective." Again, page 135, "Now if all authority is to be collected in one central aſſembly, it will have the whole power of diviſion and choice; and we may eaſily conjecture what diviſion and choice it will be. It will ſoon have poſſeſſion of all the cakes, loaves, and fiſhes."

To avoid the certain evils which would flow from ſuch an eſtabliſhment, he, with ability, ſhews the neceſſity of having two branches to the legiſlature, that they may ſerve as uſeful checks upon each other; and cites the celebrated patriot, Harrington, page 159, who ſays, "An army may as well conſiſt of ſoldiers without officers, or officers without ſoldiers, as a commonwealth conſiſt of a people without a gentry, or a gentry without a people." Theſe extracts plainly ſhew that Mr. ADAMS is carefully guarding againſt the danger which Americanus and his party wiſh you to believe he is endeavouring to promote.

In progreſſion, page 281, he ſays, "It muſt be acknowledged that every example of a government which has a large mixture of democratical power, exhibits ſomething to our view which is amiable, noble, and, I had almoſt ſaid, divine. In every ſtage hitherto mentioned this obſervation is verified. What is contended for, is, that the people in a body cannot manage the executive power, and therefore that a ſimple democracy is impracticable; and that their ſhare of the legiſlative power muſt be always tempered with two others, in order to enable them to preſerve their ſhare, as well as to correct its rapid tendency to abuſe. Without this they are but a tranſient gleam of glory, which paſſes away like a flaſh of lightning, or like a momentary appearance of a goddeſs to an ancient hero, which, by revealing but a glimpſe of celeſtial beauties, only excited regret that he had ever ſeen them."

It is while he is deploring the tyranny and ſlavery under which ancient nations ſuffered from the want of thoſe checks, for which he contends, in the ſeveral departments of their governments, he ſays, "It is much to be regretted, that Epaminondas did not live to diſplay his talents as a legiſlator; the world might poſſibly have been bleſſed with ſomething like an Engliſh conſtitution two or three thouſand years ſooner than it was." On comparing the quotation taken by Americanus, with the book, you will perceive it is imperfect (the words *ſomething like* are omitted) and that it is vicioully miſapplied. The decided preference which Mr. ADAMS had given, in a preceding paſſage, to the forms of government of the United States, to the Britiſh conſtitution, will ſatisfy every candid inquirer; he poſſeſſed removeable objections to the latter, although he juſtly thought it ſuperior to

those ancient governments, the imperfections of which he had been explaining.

You will, with pleasure, see too, from the several extracts herein fairly copied, as well as from a number of other passages in his book, that he must be satisfied the chief amendments he wished for in the governments of his country are, *substantially*, comprised in the form of the federal government. A government under which we happily flourish, and which excites the admiration of the world! From these considerations, and from the experience he has had of the solid advantages it possesses, *in practice*, it is not to be doubted but he is too firm a friend to its future prosperity to wish any variation to be made in the form.

The truth of his theory respecting the balances which he conceived were necessary to secure the peaceful enjoyment of the equal rights of the citizens of any nation, is further supported by the conduct of the people of two of the states, Pennsylvania and Georgia, in each of which the legislative authority was, at first, placed in a single assembly; where they voluntarily changed their form of government by establishing senates, as checks to their houses of representatives, and they have strengthened the executive powers of their chief magistrates, in their new constitutions. *Experience only* must have convinced them of the necessity of these changes; and they are now enjoying the important benefits resulting from them.

Having no other object in view than to expose the misrepresentations of Americanus, I shall offer no apology for the length of this address.

A REPUBLICAN CITIZEN.

Frederick, October 26, 1796.

BRUSSELS, *September* 6.

WE here give the most authentic accounts, that we can collect respecting the late operations of the army of the Sambre and Meuse.

The archduke Charles having detached great reinforcements of his army to join his forces upon the Lower Rhine, he attacked with them general Bernadotte in flank. There have never yet been actions so bloody as those which happened on the 24th, 25th, and 26th of August. The Austrian cavalry charged the infantry with such fury, as never had been before seen. Many times they were repulsed with loss, at last, returning continually to the charge with fresh troops, routed the French infantry.

The carnage which was in these different engagements, is horrible to imagine. The republican army has been obliged to yield in all directions. The enemy has advanced before Frauenthor, into which they entered after having beaten down the walls with their cannon.

The Austrians have since taken the fortress of Rothemberg; since, purluing victory, they have forced the French army to evacuate Nuremberg and Bamberg. During this retreat, which was sometimes made over rocks and defiles, sometimes in the plains, they have been driven with such fury, that it seemed that every man was personally engaged without cessation.

Without affirming any thing upon the loss on either side on these bloody and disastrous days, we have before us many letters from different parts of Germany, which put at 20,000 men, French and Austrians, the number of victims sacrificed in the space of four days. It is impossible to vouch for the authenticity of these accounts, but it is certain that, from five or six different accounts, we have chosen that which is the most moderate. As soon as they were informed, on the left bank of the Rhine, of the reverse experienced by the army of general Jourdan, all the troops which formed the garrisons of the towns upon the Rhine received orders to march instantly for the centre of Germany, to reinforce the armies.

PARIS, *August* 30.

The expressions unanimously in favour of the discourse pronounced by Daunou, yesterday, upon the amnesty, is the best proof that we can give of the happy effect that this discourse has had upon the assembly. The force of its principles, the justice of its arguments, the tracts of eloquence with which it was filled, produced an universal effect, and this effect may be regarded as a sure presage that all the objections are removed. But unexpectedly Louvet was on the side of Daunou, and yet Louvet was hissed and insulted, while Daunou was applauded.—But there were particular reasons. Daunou spoke in favour of those pure souls, that the revolution had separated in an instant, or that perhaps the law had excluded unjustly. He plead in favour of the unhappy refugees from Toulon. But Louvet only appeared the patron of the vile agents of terror. Daunou spoke the language of a philosopher, Louvet that of a comedian, and of a fool.

Sept. 1. We hear from Cologne, that the commissioners of the Directory in the counties upon the left of the Rhine, and not yet united to the republic, have received orders to suspend all measures relative to the organization of the conquered countries, as well as to the reformation of the clergy. It is concluded that a peace with the Germanic Body approaches, and that the French government have no further view of aggrandizement.

September 4.

From Constantinople, July 30.

The Ottoman minister always observes an impenetrable secrecy respecting the events of the war between the Russians and Persians, but he produced an effect directly contrary to his intentions. For the public is induced to believe that the Persians are great sufferers. Every thing which has been said for several weeks past, though confuted, is in effect of a nature to render the Turks uneasy at the progress of the Russians in the north of Persia. The Russians meet with hardly any resistance, for the Persians are discouraged, know not how to keep up a campaign, and as there are few fortresses in that country, the Russians can make the greatest progress, without meeting any obstacles sufficient to arrest them.

Sept. 11. All of us tremble, when we think of the plan of insurrection organized by G. Babœuf. Every man says, that a similar confederation, formed by desperate villains, would involve us in the greatest dangers.—G. Babœuf, Drouet, and a certain number of these desperate wretches, have been arrested. Hear what G. Babœuf said when he was interrogated by the judges.—He replies, For what purpose do you intend to take my life, or the life of a few of my accomplices? My party yet lives in full force. Its means are yet powerful, and its fury inextinguishable. I can die, but my party will live to avenge my death.

LONDON, *September* 10.

Gun-boats are mooring off the most vulnerable parts of the Isle of Wight, viz. Bembridge, Sandham, and Freshwater Bay; and it is intimated, that such inhabitants as are capable of bearing arms, will shortly be called on to enrol themselves twice or thrice in each week, to acquire a competent military knowledge for defence, after the example long established in Jersey and Guernsey.

Captain Schank, one of the commissioners of the transport office, is appointed to the command of all the gun-boats to be stationed along our coasts.

An East-India paper has the following articles, dated Negapatam, February 9.

"The appearance of the weather is yet threatening here, and the swell of the sea terrible. The river exhibits every day a scene more shocking to humanity than the former; numbers of human bodies, dead horses, bullocks, sheep, and an elephant, have either been washed upon the banks, or continued to drift past for the last ten days. A few days since the rudder of a large ship was picked up on the beach. We have also dismal accounts of an inundation to the northward of this place Cuddalore and Porto Nova. The accounts add, that different parts of vessels, palenkeens, furniture, and numberless dead bodies, are continually drifting past those places to the southward. All the villages between this place and Porto Nova are swept away, nor is the road any longer passable. A budgeron, that had carried some lady on board a ship, was upset by a trifling sea that was experienced at Sangor three or four days ago, and some of the Dandies, with the lady, were drowned. The abominable construction of those boats render them so unsafe, it is astonishing they are used, especially so far down as Sangor."

BOSTON, *November* 2.

It is worthy notice that every person appointed on the side of the British to examine and determine the true river Saint Croix, &c. are native Americans, even down to the secretary and surveyors.

BASSATERRE, *Sept.* 23.

Rumour states, that the Spanish men of war which went to Trinidad, are gone to the Cape.

Admiral Sir Hyde Parker has arrived in these seas with six line of battle ships. Admiral Colpoys with eight heavy ones, sailed from England two days after. Admiral Bligh with his squadron of five men of war, had his signal for sailing flying the 29th of July.

A letter has been received in this island, which mentions, that the reinforcement under admiral Colpoys have arrived to the windward, and that in their way out they captured a Spanish frigate that parted with the ships lately arrived at Trinidad.

FAIR-HAVEN, *October* 26.

By a gentleman of veracity, direct from Canada, we are informed, that the French inhabitants of Montreal, to the number of 3 or 4000, assembled, armed with clubs, pick axes, &c. and forcibly liberated a number of their countrymen, who were confined on some disagreeable pretence.—This transaction has seriously alarmed the British in that quarter.

The same gentleman adds, that a ship lately sailed from Quebec for England, but returned in a few days, with intelligence, that the river was blocked up by a French fleet. This intelligence caused great consternation, and orders were issued for every man to be ready to take arms at a moment's warning.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 5.

AUTHENTIC.

The minister plenipotentiary of the French republic near the United States of America, to the French citizens, who reside or travel in the said United States.

CITIZENS,

From the dawn of our revolution, the tri-coloured cockade has been the rallying point of those energetic men, whose generous efforts gave the first blows to arbitrary power. At their call, the French nation bent for centuries under the yoke, shook off that long drowsiness, twenty-four millions of men adopted that august symbol, they exclaimed, "we shall be free," and all opposition was defeated and the throne tumbled down in the dust, all Europe armed against them, has been vanquished.

The republic decorates all her citizens with those national colours, the sacred symbol of liberty which they have won.

Frenchmen who are absent from their native land, ought not amidst nations allied with theirs, to lay aside the distinctive mark which, by making them known, secures to them this protection and reciprocal respect guaranteed your treaties with those nations.

Those who from a guilty indifference, should slight that right, exempt themselves from that duty—those could lay no claim to that protection, they would renounce the support of the agents of the republic. But, citizens, I am persuaded that at the call of the minister of the French republic, you will hasten to put on a symbol of a liberty, which is the fruit of eight years toils and privations, and of five years victories.

Thus, you will signalize those still more degraded beings, who being sold to the enemies of the republic drag from clime to clime, a life overwhelmed with misery and contempt—wretches whom history will not call to remembrance, except to perpetuate their disgrace.

The use of the French chanceries, the national protection will not be granted to any Frenchmen but those, who perfectly sensible of the dignity attached to the title of citizen, shall take a pride in wearing constantly the tri-coloured cockade. The Executive Directory of the French republic have pronounced thus. Being the organ of their decisions I communicate them with pleasure to my fellow-citizens. As for those who although Frenchmen born have ceased to be Frenchmen, I do not speak to them; the public voice will inform them of their exclusion.

Done at Philadelphia, the 12th Brumaire, the fifth year of the French republic, one and indivisible.

(Signed) P. A. ADET.

CHARLESTON, *October* 25.

By a gentleman who came passenger in the brig Aurora, from Amsterdam, we are informed, that, while he lay in the Texel, he received two letters from Amsterdam, dated the 19th of September, one of which mentioned that it was reported that day, that in consequence of the French army retiring towards the Rhine, after Jourdan's check, the Imperial army had advanced and taken possession of Francfort. The other letter gave it as the report of the day, that the king of Prussia and the prince of Hesse Cassel, had declared war against the emperor. The northern French army, which was in Holland, had received orders to reinforce Jourdan. In consequence of these orders, 20,000 French troops, which had garrisoned Amsterdam, had marched for the Rhine.

When capt. Philips left the Texel, the Dutch fleet, consisting of sixteen sail of the line and eight or ten frigates, lay there, completely manned and fitted for sea.—There was no appearance of peace being concluded between France and either of the belligerent powers, when the Aurora left Amsterdam.

Annapolis, November 17.

On Tuesday last, his excellency John Hoskins Stone was unanimously re-elected governor of this state,

And on the day following, the honourable William Kilty, James Thomas, John Davidson, James Bilke and John Johnson, were chosen the council to the governor.

BY AUTHORITY.

By GEORGE WASHINGTON,

PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS an explanatory article to be added to the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, between the United States of America and his Britannic majesty, was concluded and signed at Philadelphia on the fourth day of May last, by Timothy Pickering, Esquire, secretary of state, on the part of the United States, and by Phineas Bond, Esquire, the commissioner of his Britannic majesty, which explanatory article is in the following words:

EXPLANATORY ARTICLE.

"Whereas by the third article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, concluded at London on the nineteenth day of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, between his Britannic majesty and the United States of America, it was agreed that it should at all times be free to his majesty's subjects, and to the citizens of the United States, and also to the Indians dwelling on either side of the boundary line assigned by the treaty of peace to the United States, freely to pass and repass by land or inland navigation, into the respective territories and countries of the two contracting parties, on the continent of America (the country within the limits of the Hudson's Bay company only excepted) and to navigate all the lakes, rivers and waters thereof, and freely to carry on trade and commerce with each other, subject to the provisions and limitations contained in the said article: And whereas by the eighth article of the treaty of peace and friendship concluded at Greenville on the third day of August, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five between the United States and the nations or tribes of Indians called the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawanoes, Ottawas, Chippewas, Pottawatimies, Miamis, Eel River, Weeas, Kickapoos, Piankashaws, and Kaskaskias, it was stipulated that no person should be permitted to reside at any of the towns or hunting camps of the said Indian tribes as a trader who is not furnished with a licence for that purpose, under the authority of the United States: Which latter stipulation has excited doubts whether in its operation it may not interfere with the due execution of the said third article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation: And it being the sincere desire of his Britannic majesty and the United States, that this point should be so explained as to remove all doubts, and promote mutual satisfaction and friendship: And for this purpose his Britannic majesty having named for his commissioner, Phineas Bond, Esq; his majesty's consul general for the middle and southern states of America, (and now his majesty's

charge d'affaires to the United States) and the President of the United States having named for their commissioner, Timothy Pickering, Esq; secretary of state of the United States, to whom agreeably to the laws of the United States he has entrusted this negotiation: They, the said commissioners, having communicated to each other their full powers, have, in virtue of the same, and conformably to the spirit of the last article of the said treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, entered into this explanatory article, and do by these presents explicitly agree and declare, that no stipulations in any treaty subsequently concluded by either of the contracting parties with any other state or nation, or with any Indian tribe, can be understood to derogate in any manner from the rights of free intercourse and commerce secured by the aforesaid third article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, to the subjects of his majesty, and to the citizens of the United States, and to the Indians dwelling on either side of the boundary line aforesaid; but that all the said persons shall remain at full liberty freely to pass and repass by land or inland navigation, into the respective territories and countries of the contracting parties, on either side of the said boundary line, and freely to carry on trade and commerce with each other, according to the stipulations of the said third article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation.

This explanatory article, when the same shall have been ratified by his majesty, and by the president of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of their senate, and the respective ratifications mutually exchanged, shall be added to and make a part of the said treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, and shall be permanently binding upon his majesty and the United States.

In witness whereof we the said commissioners of his majesty the king of Great-Britain and the United States of America, have signed this present explanatory article, and thereto affixed our seals. Done at Philadelphia this fourth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six.

P. BOND, (L. S.)
TIMOTHY PICKERING, (L. S.)

And whereas the said explanatory article has by me, by and with the advice and consent of the senate of the United States on the one part, and by his Britannic majesty on the other, been duly approved and ratified and the ratifications have since, to wit, on the sixth day of October last, been duly exchanged: Now, therefore, to the end that the said explanatory article may be executed and observed with punctuality and the most sincere regard to good faith, on the part of the United States, I hereby make known the premises; and enjoin and require all persons bearing office civil or military within the United States, and all others, citizens or inhabitants thereof, or being within the same, to execute and observe the said explanatory article accordingly.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand. Given at the city of Philadelphia, the fourth (L. S.) day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, and of the independence of the United States of America, the twenty-first.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

By the President,
TIMOTHY PICKERING, Sec'ry of state.

To be SOLD, at the subscriber's dwelling plantation, on Herring Bay, on Tuesday the 29th of November, at 11 o'clock, if fair, if not the next following fair day,

NINETY head of good cattle, horses, and sheep, also a very good phaeton, with harness, a smith's bellows, and set of tools, a new cart, and some other plantation utensils. A credit of six months will be allowed on giving bond with approved security.

DAVID WEEMS.

Herring Bay, November 10, 1796.

For SALE,

A VALUABLE MILL, on South river, lately thoroughly repaired for the merchant business, and now in good order. Said mill is furnished with one pair of best new burr stones, and one pair of Bologne, and will be sold together with 150 or 200 acres of land, 25 of which are in timothy and highly improved, and 25 acres more could at a small expence be converted into most excellent meadow, the remaining part is well timbered, and will yield staves to answer the use of the mill for many years; besides the many advantages that could be mentioned of the situation of said mill, it can command by little expence a water navigation within the distance of two hundred yards. The terms of sale are, one third of the purchase money in hand, the residue at such periods as may be agreed on. Whoever may be inclined to purchase will apply to JOHN BRICE, jun. living in Baltimore-town, near the marsh market, in Market-street, or to the subscriber on the spot.

SAMUEL MACCUBBIN.

South river, Anne Arundel county,
November 6, 1796.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS.

THE COMMITTEE of CLAIMS will sit every day, during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order,

ZERO. B. HUGHES, Clk.

November 10, 1796.

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

THE COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE will sit every day, during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order,

J. W. KING, Clk.

November 10, 1796.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the Hockley Works, near Elk-Ridge Landing, on the 14th instant, a negro man named BEN, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, stout made, middling black, his dress cannot be described, as he took away several cloaths with him, amongst which were a short dark drab jacket and trousers, gray fearnought dito; the said negro was purchased from Mr. DAVID STEWART, West river, and it is supposed that he is gone to that neighbourhood. Whoever takes up said negro, and secures him in any gaol, so that the owner gets him again, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home reasonable expences will be paid, by

JOHN WRIGHT.

November 15, 1796.

GOT away from the subscriber, on Monday the 7th instant, on the road leading from Patapsco lower ferry to Annapolis, a black HORSE, with saddle and bridle on him, the horse is near fourteen hands his high, with one white hind foot, and a long star in forehead, and is branded on the near side of his neck with a pot hook. I will give THREE DOLLARS REWARD to any person who will give me information, so that I get him again, if found in the neighbourhood of the subscriber, and SIX DOLLARS, with reasonable charges, to any person who will deliver him to me, living about two miles from Patapsco lower ferry, Anne-Arundel county side, if out of the neighbourhood, or fifteen miles distant.

PATRIC KELLY.

Patapsco, November 11, 1796.

MOSES MACCUBBIN,

Ladies and Gentlemens Hair-Dresser,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has opened shop, opposite Mr. WHARFE'S TAVERN, where he is determined to carry on the above business in all its various branches. He has for sale, hair powder and perfumes, and sundry other articles in the line of his business, such as pomatums, (hard and soft) shaving soap and boxes, powder bags, silk powder puffs, toupee irons, &c.

Particular attention will be paid to those who please to favour him with their custom.

Annapolis, October 12, 1796.

THE subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of Maryland, for an act to empower him to dispose of a house and lots in the town of Nottingham, the property of the late house of Brown, Perkins, and Buchanan.

WILLIAM BROWN, Surviving partner.

October 5, 1796.

Charles county, August 11, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sundry inhabitants of said county intend to petition the next general assembly to grant them a public road, leading from a place commonly called Beane-town to Charles-town, commonly called Port-Tobacco, in said county.

WANTED,

A FEW thousand CHESNUT RAILS, for which a good price will be given. Apply to the Printers. tf

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DEPENDING, as I do in my present situation, upon receiving punctual payment of interest due me on bond, and otherwise, I request the favour of all those who are indebted, and more especially those who owe interest from two to seven years and upwards, that they would take notice, that I desire payment of all arrears of interest, on or before the 10th day of November next, otherwise I shall be under the disagreeable necessity of compelling payment by every method in my power, not only of such interest but principal also. I greatly dislike the trouble of dunning gentlemen by repeated applications, and have therefore thought it best for those concerned, as well as myself, to give this general notice.

Not being constantly in Annapolis any payment of interest to Henry Hall, jun. who lives at my house in town, will be good, he is authorised to receive for me, his receipt shall be deemed and taken as payment for the sum therein specified.

J. HALL.

Annapolis, October 11, 1796.

THE subscriber hath received, by the last arrivals from EUROPE, his full assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, among which are seins of 40, 45, and 50 fathoms, also sein twine, all of which he offers for sale on the best terms for cash, or the usual credit to punctual customers, and he earnestly requests all those indebted to him by bond, note, or open account, to come and discharge the same, as longer indulgence cannot be given to those who have been long in arrears and neglect this notice.

JAMES MACKUBIN.

October 18, 1796.

By virtue of an order of the orphans court of St. Mary's county, will be SOLD, to the HIGHEST BIDDER, at the dwelling plantation of IGNATIUS WHEELER, late of said county, deceased, on Thursday the 14th day of December next, if fair, if not on the first fair day, for READY MONEY,

FROM twenty to thirty valuable healthy country born SLAVES, consisting of men, women, boys, and girls; these negroes are of good characters, remarked for honesty and morality. At the same time will be sold the household, kitchen furniture, and plantation utensils, also the crop of corn, fodder, &c. &c. &c. the property of the deceased. The sale will commence at 12 o'clock.

All persons having just and legal claims against Ignatius Wheeler, deceased, are requested to make them known, and those indebted are desired to make payment to his executor.

Also will be sold, at public sale, agreeable to the last will and testament of Ignatius Wheeler, deceased, on Monday the 19th day of December next, on the premises, the dwelling plantation of the said Wheeler, containing by deed 375 acres; this tract of land is good for farming, lies in an agreeable neighbourhood, and beautifully situated in view of the rivers Patowmack and Wicomico. A further description is thought unnecessary, as those desirous of purchasing, it is expected, will view the premises before the day of sale. The terms will be made known on that day by

EDMUND PLOWDEN, Executor of
IGNATIUS WHEELER.

November 1, 1796.

The subscriber being appointed trustee by the honourable the High Court of Chancery of the State of Maryland, for the purpose of selling and conveying the real estate of SAMUEL HAWSON, Esq; late of Charles county, deceased, agreeably to the will of the said deceased, will OFFER for SALE, in pursuance of said decree, on Monday the fifth day of December next, if fair, if not on the first fair day thereafter, at the late dwelling of said deceased,

ALL the REAL ESTATE as aforesaid, consisting of about two thousand acres of land; the whole of this property lies in Charles county, and the greater part thereof near the road leading from Port-Tobacco to Piscataway, about eight miles from such place—the land in general is well adapted to planting and farming, abounds with good water, and is valuably improved, with buildings, orchards, &c. This land will be sold on a credit of one, two, and three years, and the purchaser required to give bond on interest with sufficient security for the discharge of the purchase money, with the interest arising thereon, at three equal annual payments. The said estate will be sold in tracts or parcels as may best suit the purchasers, and answer the object of the sale.

HENRY H. CHAPMAN, Trustee.

P. S. On the day, and at the place above mentioned, will be offered for sale, on a twelve month's credit, a variety of stock, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, also a few plantation utensils.

H. H. C.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a petition will be presented to the next general assembly of Maryland, for a road leading from the lower end of Cornwallis's Neck, Charles county, to the head of Matterwoman creek.

November 5, 1796.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, living in South river Neck, about the 20th of September last, a small sorrel HORSE, with a blaze face, about twelve hands high, and nine years old, paces and gallops. Whoever will bring him to me shall receive the above reward.

YARROW WATERS.

CHARLES FARIS,

Clock and Watch-Maker,

HAS received an assortment of gold and silver warranted Watches, gold, gilt, and steel Watch Chains and Seals, plated Castors, Candlesticks, and Salts, with many other articles in his line, which he will sell low for cash.

Annapolis, October 12, 1796.

THE subscriber hereby informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has commenced TAVERN KEEPING in the city of Annapolis, at the sign of the FOUNTAIN-INN, near the Church, at the house lately occupied by RICHARD RIDGELY, Esq; and where Mrs. FRANCES BEYER formerly kept boarding-house, between Church and South east-streets; in the said city; being well provided with good beds and stabling, and all kinds of the best of liquors, will thankfully be obliged for the custom of his friends; and the patronage of a generous public; anxious to please he is determined to have good hostlers and waiters, and to those who will honour him with their custom, he flatters himself to give general satisfaction.

HENRY CRIST.

Annapolis, September 26, 1796.

For SALE,

A LOT containing three acres and three quarters of an acre of land, in the City of Annapolis, commonly known by the name of POWDER HOUSE HILL, on which there is a brick dwelling house.

JOHN GALLOWAY.

October 7, 1796.

By his Excellency

JOHN HOSKINS STONE, Esquire,

Governor of Maryland,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of Maryland, did, by an act passed at November session, seventeen hundred and ninety, entitled, "An act directing the time, places and manner, holding elections for representatives of this state in the congress of the United States, and for the regulation of the said elections, and also to repeal the act of assembly therein mentioned," direct, that the governor and council, after having received the returns, papers, and instruments containing the number of votes for representatives of this state in the congress of the United States, should enumerate and ascertain the number of votes for each and every candidate and person chosen as a representative, and by proclamation, signed by the governor, and dispersed through the state, should declare the names of the persons duly elected as representatives; We, in pursuance of the directions of the said act, do, by this our proclamation, declare, that by the returns made to us it appears, that George Dent, Esquire, was elected for the first district, Richard Sprigg, Esquire, was elected for the second district, William Craik, Esquire, was elected for the third district, George Baer, Esquire, was elected for the fourth district, Samuel Smith, Esquire, was elected for the fifth district, William Matthews, Esquire, was elected for the sixth district, William Hindman, Esquire, was elected for the seventh district, and John Dennis, Esquire, was elected for the eighth district.

Given in Council, at the city of Annapolis, under the seal of the State of Maryland, this second day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six.

J. H. STONE.

By the Governor,

Ninian Pinkney, Clerk of the Council.

In CHANCERY, October 25, 1796.

James Gordon, and others, against Samuel Carter, and Rebecca his wife, and Anne Oden, and others.

THE object of the bill is to obtain a decree for foreclosure of, or sale on, a mortgage executed October 22, 1773, by David John Oden, deceased, father of the defendants, Rebecca and Anne, to John Glassford, and company, of two tracts of land at that time in Frederick county, called Boyslot, and part of Fellowship, to secure the payment of £. 208 1 2; it is stated, that the said Samuel, Rebecca, and Anne, are out of this state, and it is, on the complainant's motion, ordered, that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted three weeks successively in the Maryland Gazette before the 25th day of November next, to the intent that the aforesaid defendants may have notice of their (the said complainants) application to this court, and of the object of their bill, and may be warned to appear here on or before the 25th day of March next, to shew cause wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

A Housekeeper Wanted.

ONE who understands her business, and can come well recommended for her industry, economy, and integrity, to such an one liberal wages will be given. Inquire of the Printers hereof.

Annapolis, November 2, 1796.

For SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, in Anne-Arundel county, near Pig Point, containing upwards of three hundred acres, either for CASH, or on CREDIT. The terms may be more particularly known by application to captain John Kilty, at Baltimore, or to the subscriber, at Annapolis.

WILLIAM KILTY.

October 25, 1796.

THE debtors to the State of Maryland for confiscated property purchased, and others who have installed their debts, will please to observe, that their next instalment becomes due on the first day of December next, and it is expected that the payments will be made at the Treasury of the Western Shore on or before that day, otherwise process will certainly issue against every delinquent on the day following; it hath been a practice heretofore to delay issuing against the delinquents until after the 20th day of February following, as no such indulgence will be given for the ensuing instalment, I hope the debtors will be punctual in making their payments. In all cases where property is taken in execution for the use of the state, I shall fix a place and day of sale, where I shall attend in person to enforce the sale, unless payment be made.

The several county clerks will please to take notice, that agreeably to law their returns and payments should be made on the first day of November in each year, and as several of them have heretofore neglected to comply, I will certainly put the law in force against those who fail in making their returns and payments on the first day of November next.

The sheriffs are requested to pay up their respective balances on or before the first day of November next, otherwise I shall take immediate steps thereafter for the recovery of the same.

WILLIAM MARBURY, Agent
for the State of Maryland.

Washington Canal Lottery, No. I.

WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authorised us, the underwritten, to raise twenty-six thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, for the purpose of cutting a canal through the city of Washington, from the Patowmack to the Eastern Branch harbour. The following is the scheme of No. 1.

Viz—1	Prize of	20,000 dollars	20,000
1	ditto	10,000	10,000
7	last drawn tickets, each	5,000	35,000
5	ditto	1,000	5,000
10	ditto	400	5,000
20	ditto	100	2,000
55	ditto	50	2,750
5750	ditto	12	69,000
	To be raised for the canal,		26,250
5847	Prizes,		175,000
11653	Blanks, not two to a prize.		
17500	Tickets at 10 dollars		175,000

The commissioners have taken the securities required by the aforesaid act for the punctual payment of the prizes.

The drawing of this lottery will commence without delay as soon as the tickets are sold, of which timely notice will be given.

Such prizes as are not demanded in six months after the drawing is finished, shall be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the canal, and appropriated accordingly.

(Signed) NOTLEY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, of D.
LEWIS DEBLOIS,
GEORGE WALKER,
Wm. M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
JAMES BARRY.

City of Washington, February 9, 1796.

TICKETS

IN the Washington Canal Lottery, No. I. to be had at the Counting-House of Wallace & Muir. Price, ten Dollars.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

WERE stolen from this city, on Sunday evening last, two bay HORSES, remarkably well matched, four years old last spring, about fourteen hands three inches high, hanging manes and switch tails, which are long; each of them has a small star in his forehead, and one of them a small white snip on the nose; one is branded S I the other branded $\frac{2}{S}$ on their buttocks; they have been newly shod, and are remarkably fat. Whoever will deliver to me the said horses shall receive Twenty Dollars, and whoever apprehends the thief or thieves, who stole them, shall receive Thirty, on their conviction.

J. H. STONE.

Annapolis, September 20, 1796.

THE President and Directors of the BANK of BALTIMORE give notice to the Stockholders, that the remaining two thirds of the first instalment, being one hundred dollars on each share, will be required *in specie* at their banking house on Monday the 26th December next, or on either of the two following days.

NOTICE is also given, that the books of the bank will be opened on the 12th day of December next, for the purpose of making transfers of stock; powers of attorney duly executed before a magistrate, accompanied with a certificate from the clerk of the county where the magistrate resides, or the oath of the attesting witness, will be received from those who cannot attend in person. All powers of attorney already executed agreeably to the above, or that may be executed before the aforegoing date for the transfer of such stock, will be received by the president, to remain with him until the books are opened, when the same shall be admitted like other powers of attorney.

JAMES COX, Cashier.

Baltimore, 22d October, 1796.

JOHN HYDE,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, and his customers, that he carries on the TANNING and CURRYING BUSINESS as usual, at the tan-yard formerly occupied by Mr. Bayer, where he has for sale a quantity of upper and sole leather of the first quality, which he will sell at the most reduced prices for cash. He continues to purchase hides and bark, for which he will give a generous price, and would willingly contract for a quantity of bark for the next season. He returns his sincere thanks to the public and others for their past favours, and solicits their continuance for the future.

Annapolis, 1796.

N. B. An apprentice wanted at the above business.

CASH given for Clean Linen and Cotton RAGS,

At the Printing-Office.

Treasury of the United States.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who are or may be creditors of the United States, for any sums of the *Funded Debt, or Stock, bearing a present interest of six per centum per annum.*

1st. That pursuant to an Act of Congress passed on the 28th day of April, 1796, entitled, an Act in addition to an Act, entitled, "An act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the Public Debt," the said Debt or Stock will be reimbursed and paid in manner following, to wit: "First, by dividends to be made on the last "days of March, June and September, for the present year, and from the year one thousand seven "hundred and ninety-seven, to the year one thousand "eight hundred and eighteen inclusive, at the rate of "one and one half per centum upon the original capital. Secondly, by dividends to be made on the "last day of December for the present year, and from "the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, to the year one thousand eight hundred and seventeen inclusive, at the rate of three and one half "per centum upon the original capital; and by a dividend to be made on the last day of December, in "the year one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, "of such sum, as will be then adequate, according to "the contract, for the final redemption of the said "stock."

2d. All distinction between payments on account of *Interest* and *Principal* being thus abolished by the establishment of the permanent rule of reimbursement above described, it has become necessary to vary accordingly the powers of attorney for receiving dividends; the public creditors will therefore observe that the following form is established for all powers of attorney which may be granted after the due promulgation of this notice, viz.

KNOW all men by these presents, that I —— —— of —— in —— do make, constitute and appoint —— of —— my true and lawful attorney, for me, and in my name, to receive the dividends which are, or shall be payable according to law, on the (here describing the stock) *standing in my name in the books of* (here describing the books of the Treasury or the commissioner of Loans, where the stock is credited) *from* (here insert the commencement and expiration of time for which the power of attorney is to continue) *with power also an attorney or attornies under him, for that purpose to make and substitute, and to do all lawful acts requisite for effecting the premises, hereby ratifying and confirming all that my said Attorney or his substitute, shall lawfully do, by virtue hereof.*

IN WITNESS hereof, I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal, the —— day of —— in the year ——.

Sealed and Delivered in presence of

BE IT KNOWN, that on the —— day of —— before me personally came ——, within named and acknowledged the above letter of attorney to be his act and deed.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed —— Seal, the day and year last aforesaid.

GIVEN under my hand at Philadelphia, this twentieth day of July, 1796, pursuant to directions from the Secretary of the Treasury.

SAMUEL MEREDITH, Treasurer
of the United States.

THIS is to request that all persons indebted to the estate of RICHARD BEARD, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, will make immediate payment, or suits will be commenced against all delinquents to the next courts; and all those having claims against said deceased are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, that they may be settled and paid, on or about the first day of December next, at which time we expect to be prepared for that purpose.

MARY BEARD, Administratrix,
M. BEARD,
JOHN BEARD, } Administrators.

P. S. And on the first day of December aforesaid, will be offered for sale, on a credit till the first day of March next, on bond with approved security, a large crop of Indian corn, and corn fodder, also some hay, a quantity of excellent cider, and a parcel of stock, household and kitchen furniture, &c. which remained unsold at the last sale.

Beard's Habitation, October 23, 1796.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro woman who calls herself MINTA, and says she belongs to captain Walter Smith, of Calvert county, she appears to be about 18 or 19 years of age, and pretty tall. Her master is desired to take her away, or she will be sold agreeably to law to discharge her prison fees, and other charges.

JOSEPH GREEN, Sheriff
Sept. 15, 1796. of Charles county.

STOLEN from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near Pig Point, on Saturday the 25th ult. a sorrel HORSE, about fourteen hands high, has on the near buttock a black spot, and a small scar on the side of his nose. Whoever takes up said horse, and secures him so that I get him again, shall receive FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

THOMAS OWINGS.

July 6, 1796.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by Frederick and Samuel Green.